THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1773. [NUMBER 1586.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 29th of April 1773.
Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of ſweſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to weigh 0 12 — for 2 Coppers

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7ſ 6d	Beef per Barrel	55ſ od
Flour	21 6	Pork	£.4 15 6
Brown Bread	21 6	Salt	2ſ3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 6	Bohea Tea	4 0
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	17 0
Muſcovado Sugar	52 0	Bees Wax	2 5
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	4 0
Molaſſes	1 11	Wood	18 to 30 3

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes H.	M.	ſets H.	
Thurſday	6	2	after 4	39	before 8	First Quarter Saturday.
Friday	7	3	4	37	8	
Saturday	8	3	4	37	8	
Sunday	9	4	4	37	8	
Monday	10	5	4	36	8	
Tueſday	11	6	4	36	8	
Wedneſday	12	7	4	35	8	

Days 14 Hours 42 Min. the 27th

BOSTON, March 8.

Laſt Saturday, his Excellency the Governor, was pleaſed to prorogue the great and General Court of this Province, to Wedneſday the 21ſt Day of April next, after delivering the following SPEECH, to both Houſes of Aſſembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it incumbent on me to make ſome obſervations, before I put an end to the ſeſſion, upon your laſt meſſages to me, on the ſubject of your conſtitutional dependance upon the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh dominions.—As the Council admit a partial dependance, and ſuppoſe it to be conſiſtent with the prinples and nature of government, I ſhall only endeavour very briefly to ſhew the contrary.

In your firſt meſſage, gentlemen of the Council, you made ſome ſtrictures upon the nature of the ſupreme authority in government, both divine and human, the latter of which you determined could not be abſolute and unlimited. I thought the diſtinction between divine and human power not pertinent, and in anſwer to you, I only remarked, that I had given you no reaſon to ſuppoſe, I intended a more abſolute power in Parliament, than what is founded in the nature of government, and this, in your ſecond meſſage, you conſtrue an acquieſcence in your reaſons, which it certainly was not. You go on however, to explain your meaning by aſſerting, that "what is uſually denominated the ſupreme authority of a nation muſt be limited in its Acts, to the objects that are properly or conſtitutionally cognizable by it."

Before you thus defined the nature of ſupreme authority, I wiſh you had conſidered more fully what objects there can be in a government which are not cognizable by ſuch authority. You inſtance in a *ſubordinate* power in government, which, whilſt it keeps within its limits, is not ſubject to the control of the *ſupreme* power. Is there no inconſiſtency in ſuppoſing a *ſubordinate* power without a power *ſuperior* to it? Muſt it not ſo far as it is without control be, itſelf, ſupreme?

It is eſſential to the being of government that a power ſhould always exiſt, which no other power within ſuch government can have right to withſtand or control.—Therefore, when the word *power* relates to the ſupreme authority of government, it muſt be underſtood *abſolute* and *unlimited*.

If we cannot agree in theſe principles which no ſenſible writer upon government has before denied; and if you are ſtill of opinion that two juriſdictions, each of them having a ſhare in the ſupreme power, are compatible in the ſame ſtate, it can be to no purpoſe to reaſon or argue upon the other parts of your meſſage. It is enough to obſerve, that this diſagreement in our principles will have its influence upon all the deductions which are made from them.

I will alſo conſider the laſt meſſage from you, gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, upon the ſame ſubject, in as few words as the importance of it will admit.

You ſay you have not diſcovered that the principles advanced by the town of Boſton, are unwarrantable by the conſtitution. Whether they are or are not, will depend upon the determination of the point which you are now controverting. Your not having diſcovered that the other towns and diſtricts in the province, were invited by the town of Boſton to adopt their principles, muſt proceed from inattention. Have not the doings of that town been ſent through the province, accompanied with a circular letter, "deſiring a free communication of Sentiments," and, among other expreſſions of the like tendency, lamenting the extinction of ardor for civil and religious liberty, if it ſhould be the general voice of the province, that the rights as ſtated, do not belong to them, and truſting that this cannot be the caſe. If this is not inviting to adopt their principles, I have miſtaken their ſenſe and meaning. The conſequent doings of ſo many other towns, ſhew that they underſtood them as I have done. I am ſure I have no diſpoſition to repreſent unfavourably the doings of any town in the province.

You aſſert "that it is the indiſputable right of all or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province, *regularly and orderly* to meet together to ſtate the grievances they labour under, &c. I never denied it. Does it follow that it is *regular* and *orderly*, for the inhabitants of towns, in their corporate capacity, to meet, and determine upon points which the law gives them no power to act upon? You have not aſſerted that it is, but you have not declared that it is not, as I thought a regard to the peace, and order of the province, made your duty.

If the fundamentals of our government were not diſputed, theſe irregularities would appear to you in a very ſtrong light, and you would join in diſcountenancing them.

To ſupport your principle that you hold your lands, and derive your authority of government from the *Kings* of England, and not from the *Crown* of England, you have very largely handled the doctrine of feudal tenures. I obſerved to you in my laſt ſpeech, that you had been miſled by the authority of an anonimous pamphlet. I am now obliged to obſerve, that you are again miſled by having a general view of this doctrine brought before you, as it reſpects ſtates or governments under abſolute Monarchs, and not as it is connected with, or grafted upon the Engliſh conſtitution. I ſhall not therefore ſpend time in examining the principles of your Syſtem, it being immaterial to the point between us, whether they are juſt or not. Inſtead thereof I will, in as brief and clear terms as I can, lay this doctrine before you, as it relates to the government of England.

Let me then obſerve to you, that from the nature of government, a ſupreme legiſlative power muſt always exiſt, over all the parts, and all the affairs of every dominion: That in abſolute Monarchies the legiſlative and executive powers are united in the Prince or Monarch; that in the Engliſh conſtitution there is, and always has been, a legiſlative power, diſtinct from the regal or executive power; that the feudal ſyſtem, in your view of it, and without correcting, could not be introduced into the Engliſh government, without changing the conſtitution from a mixed to an abſolutely monarchical government; that this ſyſtem, nevertheleſs has been introduced, the conſtitution of a mixed government ſtill remaining, and conſequently the ſyſtem has been corrected or altered. What this alteration has been, will appear from the hiſtorical facts. Before the reign of William the firſt, the traces of feudal tenure are faint, the evidence of a legiſlative power, in Aſſembly or Council of wiſe men, diſtinct from the regal power, is ſtrong and manifeſt. After William had obtained the Crown, the other nations of Europe being under this ſyſtem, and particularly his dominions in Normandy, and were being more flouriſhing and commerce ſupplied [illegible] furniſhing money, [illegible] difficult if not impracticable, [illegible] for the defence of the kingdom, the policy was ſo far eſtabliſhed as that all the landholders were made to contribute, by military or other ſervice to the defence of the State; and for this purpoſe, and by a fiction only, the lands were in form acknowledged to to have been originally in the King, and held of him by his ſubjects; and by this form ſubjected to a ſuppoſed juſt proportion of the defence, and ſupport of the kingdom.—This eſtabliſhment appears to have been made, not by an act of regal power alone, but by the authority of the great Council of the nation, or Aſſembly of the Realm, and the legiſlative authority ſtill remained, according to its nature, Paramount and above all other powers in the dominion, and accordingly from time to time the abuſes of the feudal power either in the Sovereign or in ſuch as held under him were corrected by the ſupreme legiſlative; and Magna Charta itſelf was framed and agreed upon, principally if not altogether for this purpoſe. In ſucceeding ages, as commerce and money increaſed, and the means of ſupporting war became more eaſy, theſe military ſervices were gradually taken away, either by purchaſe or commuting for other ſervices, or certain rents; ſo that at the period when America was firſt granted, the remains were inconſiderable, and the lands of the kingdom were held, generally, by what is called ſocage tenure, or in other words, an acknowledgment of fidelity to the Sovereign, and a certain rent which was in name only, or of value ſo inconſiderable as not to be demanded. The original claim in the Sovereign, whether at firſt a fiction or not, ſo far remained, as that, all forfeitures, all eſcheats, all new diſcovered lands accrued to him, unleſs the ſupreme legiſlative ſhould limit the right to them, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of them. This was the ſtate of feudal tenure, in England at the time when the firſt charter was granted, and the difference between your ſyſtem and mine will appear by this familiar inſtance. Louis the 13. of France, I think the ſame year the Maſſachuſetts patentees, obtained the grant of that colony, by a royal edict granted to one hundred aſſociates, the country of Canada, with powers of government, and all the privileges of natural born ſubject of France, to all who ſhould go and inhabit, or be born there, with other very great powers and privileges. This, then, appears to be the different ſtate of the people of the two colonies. Louis, being an abſolute Monarch, the regal and legiſlative powers were united in him. The inhabitants of Canada, therefore, were ſubject to him, and to every ſucceeding King of France as their ſupreme Lord, who, by virtue of his uncontrolable power, might at any time, revoke the royal edict at pleaſure, or diſſolve any charter whatſoever, even though like the famous edict at Nantes it had been declared irrevocable. Charles, having in him the regal power only, could grant no more than was in him, and the legiſlative power which was in the Parliament muſt ſtill remain there, and conſequently, the ſubjects of England continued when in the colony, ſtill ſubject to the regal conſtitutional power of Charles, and the ſupreme legiſlative power of Parliament. And, I think, nothing is more certain, than that the conſtitutional reſtraint of the regal power in Charles, prevented the charter from being revoked, and annulled in leſs than ten years after the date of it.

If this brief account of feudal tenure, as it is part of the Engliſh conſtitution, be juſt, as I ſhall think it is until I have better authority than any I have yet ſeen to the contrary; the fabrick which you have raiſed will ſtill fail of ſupport, for it wholly depends upon very different principles, and upon what you hope I do not mean to introduce, viz. the feudal ſyſtem in its perfection. If this ſupport fails, there is but little occaſion for me to remark upon the other parts of your meſſage, and I ſhall paſs them over, except ſuch as may tend to make wrong impreſſions upon any unwary readers,

You cannot conceive "why the King has not the ſame right to alienate, and diſpoſe of countries acquired by the diſcovery of his ſubjects, as he has to reſtore upon a treaty of peace, countries acquired in war, carried on at the charge of the nation, or to ſell and deliver up any part of his dominions againſt the general ſenſe of the nation." I will venture to conjecture a reaſon. By the conſtitution the ſole power of making peace is in the King. It often happens that the reſtoring and ceding acquiſitions made in war, is abſolutely neceſſary to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and if the King was reſtrained from ſuch reſtoration, or ceſſions, an unſucceſsful war might be perpetuated to the deſtruction of the kingdom. This power, therefore, ſeems neceſſarily to reſult from this prerogative of the Crown. And for ſelling any part of the dominions againſt the general ſenſe of the nation, I never ſuppoſed it to be a part of the prerogative, but have called it an act of *power*, by which I thought no candid reader would underſtand any thing but *meer power*.

Your attempt to ſhew that new diſcovered countries do not become part of the ſtate, from the authority of Puffendorff, &c. will fail, becauſe the inſtance given by him of a colony erected into a ſeparate common wealth plainly appears by the context to be by leave or conſent of the parent ſtate, and it does not appear that the other caſes were not ſo.

Your remarks upon the authority I bring to ſhew that the colony being feudatory, is under the government of the King's laws, is very ſingular. You ſuppoſe it muſt mean the King's laws *abſolutely*, or as you explain it, not the laws of Parliament. Do any of you remember ever to have ſeen the expreſſion, *the King's laws*, meaning the King of England, uſed in any other ſenſe than *the laws of the realm*? You ſay I have not named the authority. The caſe I refer to is the King againſt Crowle, in the 2d vol. Burrow's reports, and for the authority, which you will find mentioned there, I am not able to name a greater.

I would paſs over in ſilence your attempt to ſhew that allegiance is due to the natural perſon and not to the body politick of the King, if I had not been well informed that the artificial reaſoning of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke upon the doctrine of allegiance, in the noted caſe of Calvin, as you have recited it, had great weight with ſome of the members of the houſe. But have you recited this caſe truly? After all the refinements on this ſubject does it appear that they can amount to any thing more than that allegiance is not due to the politick capacity *only*? And is it not expreſly ſaid that the natural perſon of the King is ever accompanied with the politick capacity, and the politick capacity as it were appropriated to the natural capacity? or have you any clear idea of allegiance to the King in his natural capacity without any relation to his political capacity? From this authority miſunderſtood, you infer that I am miſtaken in ſuppoſing your allegiance to be due to the *Crown* of England. Without any refinements, it is plain that it was one condition, on the performance whereof the firſt charter depended, that allegiance ſhould be borne to King Charles, his heirs and *ſucceſſors*. Wherever therefore the ſucceſſion to the Crown ſhall go, there allegiance is to follow. The condition in the ſecond charter is the ſame, and this is enough for my purpoſe, which was to ſhew that in whatever perſon the regal authority ſhall be, there your allegiance is due. I wiſh you had omitted all you have ſaid upon this ſubject, for neither the reaſoning of Lord Coke, nor the declarations of the Judges, in any meaſure tend to the purpoſe for which you produce them.

Your aſſertion that Parliament in regulating the fiſhery, had nothing in view but to prevent a monopoly of the ſea, and claimed no authority over the plantations or lands in America, has only your own authority to ſupport it. It appears from the debates in Parliament, that it was the refuſal of the patentees to ſuffer fiſh to be dried upon the land within their patent, by any perſon who had not licence from them, which was complained of as a grievance, and the bill was brought in to remove this grievance: The King might very well refuſe his aſſent, not becauſe Parliament had no juriſdiction, but becauſe he did not think fit to join with the Lords and Commons in an act which invalidated or abridged thoſe privileges in a patent of lands, which by his royal prerogative he had a right to grant.

I will make no particular remarks upon thoſe parts of your meſſage which relate to the ſenſe the people have had of their conſtitution, as there can be no end to diſputes upon facts which by ſmall deviations from the true ſtate of them, may be made to ſerve one ſide or the other.

It is evident that the firſt ſettlers of this colony left England with a juſt ſenſe of their dependance—that this ſenſe continued until the principles of anarchy in England ſpread in America, and it is conceded that theſe principles were avowed by many of the inhabitants here for near twenty years after they were exploded in England. It is equally certain, that at the time of the revolution the people returned to a juſt ſenſe of the ſupremacy of Parliament, and I think I may very ſafely ſay, that the oldeſt perſon in the province has never heard this ſupremacy called in queſtion until within a few years paſt.

You again expreſs your concern that I ſhould thus repeatedly inſiſt upon your giving your free ſentiments on ſo delicate a ſubject as the authority of Parliament. In the beginning of your meſſage you vindicate the town of Boſton and the other towns in the province, which have met together and determined upon the ſame ſubject, and made their proceedings matter of record, and publiſhed them in news papers; and yet in the cloſe of it you aſſert that the ſubject is too delicate and of too great importance for you to conſider. Certainly then it muſt have been extremely irregular in the towns to take upon them ſeparately to determine points which they had no authority to determine, and in this way to influence if not determine the acts and doings of their repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, who cannot have the ſame freedom of thinking and acting, after their conſtituents have determined and reſolved, as they had before.

Gentlemen of the Council,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I am ſenſible that nice diſtinctions of civil rights and legal conſtitutions are far above the reach of the bulk of mankind to comprehend. There are, however, a few plain fundamental principles of government which carry within themſelves ſuch evidence as cannot be reſiſted, and are no ſooner propoſed than aſſented to—Such as theſe—That in every government there muſt be ſomewhere a ſupreme uncontrolable power, an abſolute authority to decide and determine—That two ſuch powers cannot co-exiſt, but neceſſarily will make two diſtinct ſtates—That in a ſtate of ſociety we give up part of our natural liberty in order to ſecure the legal freedom which it is the great end of government to maintain and preſerve—That a right in individuals or parts of government to judge of the deciſions of the ſupreme authority, and to ſubmit or not ſubmit as they think proper, cannot conſiſt with a ſtate of government and muſt work the diſſolution of it. Whilſt theſe principles had their due influence we enjoyed all the freedom and all thoſe other bleſſings which a ſtate of government will admit of. Our connection with our parent ſtate ſecured theſe bleſſings to us, and by means of a nominal dependance we poſſeſſed as great a ſhare of real freedom as the parent ſtate itſelf, upon which we are ſaid to depend.

I have ſaid before you, Gentlemen, what appeared to me to be the true conſtitution of the province, and recommended an adherence to it, becauſe I believed it would reſtore us to, and continue us in that happy ſtate in which we flouriſhed ſo long a courſe of years.

Certainly it is of the utmoſt importance to you that theſe points ſhould be ſettled, for I know of no maxim in the law of greater truth than this, *Where the conſtitution is conteſted and the laws are vague and uncertain, there, will be the greateſt ſlavery.*

Council-Chamber,
6th March, 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

Laſt Saturday Afternoon, arrived here from Newry in 6 Weeks and five Days, the Ship Grace, Capt. Young, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, March 16.

THEY write from Marſeilles, that at a country houſe where ſome Proteſtants uſed to meet, near Notre Dame de la Garde, all the benches, books, and pulpit, were lately burnt, by order of the Parliament of Provence, and the doors and the windows of the Houſe faſtened up. The Miniſters who officiated at theſe meetings are put in priſon at Aix, and will be proſecuted.

Genoa, March 2. We have, by a veſſel juſt arrived here from Raguſa, received advice, that the Grand Seignior had releaſed that little Republic from a tax which they uſed to pay him, on condition that they conſtantly furniſh him with two ſhips of 30 guns each, completely rigged and manned, and the like number of gallies. He has likewiſe granted them privileges immunities in trade, and commerce to the Turkiſh ports, that will prove of infinite ſervice to that ſmall independent ſtate, and they will have the pleaſure of maintaining their liberties, and form of government, under the auſpices of his Sublime Highneſs, who has promiſed them his protection.

Hague, March 2. The Miniſter from the King of Pruſſia preſented, the 24th of laſt month, a memorial reſpecting his pretenſions to the towns of Weſel, Emmerick, Orſoy, Rees, and Rouderſt, in the Duchy of Cleves, under the dominion of this Republick. Theſe pretenſions, as well as thoſe of the Elector Palatine to a like claim, are at leaſt a century paſt, and the ſum demanded is ſtated at 4,141,667 florins of Holland. This is not the firſt time of making the above demand; the Pruſſian Miniſter having in 1768, preſented a Memorial on the ſame ſubject, and another in 1770. The States General gave an anſwer to it in 1771, and this now preſented is the reply. The Pruſſian Miniſter makes the ſtrongeſt inſtances for payment, giving for a reaſon the calamities occaſioned by war. He has offered to the States General to leave it to arbitration, if their High Mightineſſes ſhall chooſe rather a direct accommodation.

Petersburgh, March 4. A courier has juſt arrived here from Crim-Tartary, and has brought an account of an action which happened on the 21ſt of laſt January near Bachiſerai, the capital of the Crimea, between 3000 Ruſſian troops, and 1600 of the mutinous Coſſacks, who gained a complete victory, killing upwards of 1200 Ruſſians, and made near 600 priſoners. They then entered Bachiſeria in triumph, took poſſeſſion of the Cham's palace, where they fortified themſelves, and then plundered the inhabitants. In conſequence of this advice, the Empreſs has ordered a body of 10,000 foot, and 2000 horſe, to march immediately into the Crimea, and reduce the mutineers to their duty by every the ſevereſt means.

Lubec, March 14. The politicians of this place, and Hamburgh, do poſitively aſſert, that the Kings of Denmark and Pruſſia, have a ſtrong deſire to become maſters, not only of theſe two cities, but ſeveral others of the Hanſe towns. And the conſternation that at preſent reigns amongſt the magiſtrates of both towns, gives the colour of probability to the report. The twelve Burgomaſters and the Council have met very frequently of late, and couriers are always paſſing and repaſſing.—Whether there is any real foundation or not for the reports which have been bruited about, is impoſſible at this time to aſcertain, but it is the general diſcourſe of all the people in this place.

LONDON,

March 17. It was yeſterday very confidently reported upon 'Change, that a grand party of the Emperor of Germany's army had paſſed the Viſtula and joined the Czarina's forces.

A correſpondent informs us, that among the materials which aſſiſted Sir John Dalrymple to prove that Lord Ruſſel and Algernon Sidney were traitors to their country and penſioners of France, are found ſufficient evidence that King William the third was a jacobite and a foe to revolution principles; and that Lord Lovat, Lord Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, were enemies to the Stuarts, and died martyrs to the cauſe of freedom and the Brunſwick line.

Another correſpondent declares, that ſooner than believe that lord Ruſſel and Algernon Sidney were villains, he would ſuppoſe all is not goſpel which comes from a royal cabinet, or that a falſe Scot is not as difficult to be found in nature as a Sphinx, a Griffin, or a Phœnix.

The American feuds, notwithſtanding all the addreſſes that is practiſed to blind the public, are ſaid to be daily increaſing, in ſo much that ſome arbitrary governors begin to find their poſts ſcarcely tenable.

It is ſaid the French Ambaſſador has demanded in form the mediation of the court of Great Britain between his maſter and the Pruſſian monarch, relative to the town of Danzic.

Letters juſt arrived from Mobile, in Weſt Florida mention, that nine companies of infantry had lately arrived at New Orleans from La Vera Cruz; and the Spaniſh governor had given orders for their being employed in conſtructing ſeveral new forts.

Advices are received from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have thrown up ſeveral very deep entrenchments, within a league of that garriſon, and that 10,000 troops have appeared on the boundaries thereof.

All the accounts from Italy agree that the courts of France and Spain are preparing to enter thoſe provinces, but whether to enforce the extinction of the ſociety of Jeſuits, or with a view to ſeize on the Piedmonteſe, time only can diſcover.

The Egmont, Aſia, Worceſter, Royal Oak, and Centaur men of war, at Spithead, with two frigates and a ſloop, are talked of as a ſquadron appointed for the Baltick.

They write from Gibraltar that a Tuniſian fleet has ſailed for the Levant, which conſiſts of ſeven ſhips of forty guns, beſides thirteen others of inferior force, with a number of land forces on board.

March 19. Beſides the great Officers of State, we are told that the Peers will be ſummoned to attend his Majeſty the day appointed for receiving the City Remonſtrance.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 12.

"Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that the Congreſs at Bucharеſt is abſolutely broken up without any hopes of the negociations for peace proving ſucceſsful; but our accounts from Hamburgh have ſo often deceived us, that we do not know how to build upon them without a confirmation from other places."

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, March 3.

"A body of 800 foot, and 2000 horſe, have juſt arrived here under the conduct of an Auſtrian General, and taken poſſeſſion of the city, in the name of his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of Germany, though it is the capital of Red Ruſſia, and as ſuch ſhould fall to the ſhare of the Muſcovite Empreſs, who has exhibited a claim, and poſſeſſed herſelf of all the Red Ruſſia, beſides the palatinates of Volhinia and Podolia. The few Ruſſians which were in this city when the Imperialiſts took poſſeſſion of it, obtained their liberty, and have marched off for Knaniſtore, in the palatinate of Chelm, where a large body of the Empreſs's troops are now quartered."

March 20. The ſalaries talked of for the Gentlemen going into the law department to Bengal are, 16 000l. a year for a Chief Juſtice, 10,000l. each for three Puiſne Judges, and 10 000l. each for an Attorney and Solicitor-general.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, Feb. 20.

"On the 2d of this inſtant, four Turkiſh ſhips of war, two Morocco frigates, and twelve gallies put into this harbour. On board of one of the Turkiſh ſhips was a Turk of diſtinction, who immediately landed, and went to the Governor, with whom he had a long conference; and the next day ſet off under an eſcort of Spaniſh horſe for the Court of Madrid; and the ſhips, &c. are ordered to wait his return. This uncommon, and unexpected Ambaſſy, has cauſed much ſpeculation here, eſpecially among the foreign Conſuls, merchants, &c. who immediately ſent off advices of this tranſaction to their reſpective Courts. The Officers, &c. of the Turks are very elegantly entertained by the Governor.

Extract of a letter from Venice, Feb. 22.

"This Republick has of late entertained many fears that the Emperor of Germany will lay claim to diſpoſſeſs them of the province of Morlacina and the ſea coaſts of Dalmatia, which his Imperial Majeſty has long regarded with an eye of deſire, as it would open a communication with the Adriatic and Mediterranean. This Republick, in conſequence of theſe apprehenſions, has ordered ſpecial care to be taken of all the places of any importance, where new fortifications are to be raiſed and ſtrong garriſons thrown in. Seyna, and Novignad in Morlachia together with Zara, Nona, and Scardone in Dalmatia, are regarded with a particular attention, as they are places of the utmoſt importance, and all ſituated near the ſea coaſts."

March 23. The Captain of a veſſel juſt arrived from the Weſt Indies reports, that one of our frigates and a Spaniſh man of war has had an engagement in the Gulph of Florida, and after an obſtinate engagement the latter was ſunk, and all on board periſhed.

A Correſpondent ſays, "The growing power of the Ruſſians, the enterpriſing genius of the Pruſſian Monarch, and the penetrating ſagacity of the German Emperor, have all conſpired to render the northern confederacy formidable. To oppoſe it, an unnatural alliance is now entered into between Great Britain, France, and Spain. Whether the treaty between theſe three friendly ſtates is ſimply of the defenſive kind; whether it is dictated by a fear of the northern powers, or is to be conſidered as a maſter ſtroke of policy, the ſequel muſt determine; but that ſuch a compact actually exiſts, and has been aſſented to by our Privy Council, the public may be well aſſured; ſo that, ſhould there be a call to arms, it will not be againſt our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, but probably againſt thoſe, who, during the laſt war, were our cordial friends and firm allies. Such in the inſtability of human policy, as well as human affairs!"

It is ſaid that the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors have each of them remonſtrated very ſtrenuouſly, by order from their reſpective Courts, againſt the concluſion of the treaty which has been for ſome time negociating between our Court and the Courts of Verſailles, Madrid and Liſbon, which ſtill retards the ratification thereof.

From authority, ſo truly reſpectable as to render the fact paſt diſpute, we are deſired to acquaint the public, that the Triple Alliance between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, has been long upon the Tapis, but is now finally and concluſively ſettled. This Alliance is entered into in order to form a counterpoize againſt the northern confederacy, and was ſuggeſted as the beſt expedient in the ſcheme of politics, for preſerving the European ballance of power.

March 24. The laſt accounts from Bengal inform, that Hyder Ali was again at the head of a numerous army, which was expected ſoon to be in motion, but their deſtination is not known.

The laſt accounts from Madagaſcar inform, that a current has been diſcovered within 12 leagues of the Weſtern coaſt of Africa, which runs from 17 to 18 degrees, ſetting N. E. by N. ½ E. and running at the rate of eight miles an hour; ſo that the navigation between that iſland and the Continent is greatly facilitated.

It is thought, that if the King of Pruſſia has any ſerious deſigns againſt Hanover, he will not find any great difficulty to become maſter of Holland alſo.

Yeſterday by virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty the following bills received the Royal Aſſent, viz.

The Bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices or employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing a farther time.

The Bill to enable the ſubjects of foreign ſtates, to hold money on freehold or leaſehold eſtates in his Majeſty's Colonies in America.

The Bill for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants, children of the ſubjects of Great Britain.

The Bill to enable the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland to take the oaths of qualification in England.

The Militia Bill has paſſed the Houſe of Commons, and is ordered to the Lords.

Notwithſtanding the augmentation of the Civil Liſt is a point no man has yet ventured to agitate, it is believed it will take place before the riſe of the preſent Seſſion.

The 3d inſt. died at Vienna, Prince Pomiatowſki, brother to the King of Poland, ſaid to be in conſequence of his troubles on account of the ſituation of his native country; his Lady arrived time enough to take her laſt farewell of him.

It is ſaid that a ſcheme is in agitation to lay a tax upon kept miſtreſſes, in the following manner: Every Duke to pay for each lady of pleaſure 500l. every Earl and Marquis 400l. every Viſcount and Baron 300l. every Baronet 200l. all Eſquires 100l. and every private Gentleman 50l. per annum. It is thought this duty will, upon the moſt charitable computation, make up all the deficiences in the Civil Liſt and contribute towards keeping up the ſpirits of the ſinking Fund.

Yeſterday Lord Bellamont was ſo well that no manner of doubt was entertained of his ſpeedy and perfect recovery.

The Captain of a brig, arrived at Cherburgh, gives the following account; that a few days before he arrived there, he paſſed a large Engliſh ſhip in the Engliſh channel, and a few minutes after, he ſays, he ſaw her overſet and ſink, but could give her no aſſiſtance, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

They write from Smyrna, that a moſt bloody battle was lately fought between the Turks and Perſians, in their Aſiatic territories, in which the former were very great ſufferers. This new enemy (the Sophy of Perſia) will embaraſs the Porte more than ever Ali Bey did; ſo that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has now the beſt chance to have all her demands on the Porte acceded to, if ſome Chriſtian powers do not hinder it.

Letters from Paris ſay, that the Court of Verſailles only wait to receive ſome advices from the French Ambaſſador at Vienna, after which that court will declare itſelf an enemy to the three united powers.

It is ſaid a patent of Peerage is now making out for General Conway.

Extract of a Letter from Glaſgow, March 18.

"This day ſe'nnight, two troops of dragoons arrived here, with a deſign to aſſiſt in quelling the mutiny among the ſailors, at Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, for which place they marched on Friday, but luckily there was no occaſion for their aſſiſtance; for on Thurſday the grenadiers and light infantry of the 15th regiment had ſecured a number of the rioters, to the amount of 40 or upwards. Upon examination they were diſmiſſed, except 24, ſuppoſed to be the chief actors in the mob. And on Friday the magiſtrates of Greenock, attended by the principal inhabitants, without any of the military, went to ſuch of the ſailors as kept in a body; when the latter, obſerving that their behaviour was diſagreeable to the townſmen, immediately diſperſed, and moſt of them returned to the ſhips they belonged to."

Extract of a letter from Genoa, Feb. 22.

"Three Malteſe frigates and a galley have lately put in here with four Turkiſh prizes, which they took after a very ſevere engagement of ſeveral hours, off Barcelona. Several Turks of diſtinction were on board; and the cargoes are eſteemed at 4,000,000 florins."

March 27. Yeſterday at two o'clock the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, City Remembrancer, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, 8 of the Livery, and the reſt of the City Officers, went to St James's, where the Recorder read to his Majeſty the Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance from the City of London: [Inſerted in our laſt.] To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following anſwer.

I Have the ſatisfaction to think that my people don't doubt of my readineſs to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent deſire to promote their happineſs, which I cannot more effectually do, than by reſiſting every attempt to ſow groundleſs jealouſies among them.

Your Petition is ſo void of ſubmiſſion, and is beſides conceived in ſuch disreſpectful terms, that I am convinced you do not yourſelves imagine it can be complied with.

Thurſday laſt, the following Petitions were preſented to the Houſe of Commons and read, viz. A Petition of the miniſters and congregations of Diſſenters from the Church of England, reſiding in and near Liverpool; a Petition from the Diſſenters at Durſley, in Glouceſterſhire; and a Petition from the Diſſenter's meeting at Wotton-under-edge, in the county of Glouceſterſhire, ſetting forth, that a bill is depending for an alteration to be made in ſubſcription to the articles of the Church of England, which, if paſſed into a law, the Petitioners apprehend will undermine the eſtabliſhment of religion in this kingdom, under the act of Toleration, and, therefore, praying that the ſaid bill may not paſs. Counſel was heard at the bar of the Houſe, upon the ſaid Petitions, and againſt the bill, and after a long debate, the Houſe divided, on the bills paſſing 63, againſt it 14.

Yeſterday a mortifying fray happened between Dr. Goldſmith, the author of the new Comedy called, *She ſtoops to conquer*, and Mr. Evans, the publiſher of the London Packet of the 25th. The Doctor, it ſeems, thought himſelf injured by ſome paſſage in the packet, and calling upon the publiſher to reſent the inſult, took an opportuity, while Evans was looking over the papers in queſtion, to lay his cane over the Bookſeller's ſhoulders. The compliment was immediately returned by the Welchman, and a bloody battle enſued, in which the Doctor received two black eyes, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed. When the engagement was over, Mr. Evans called a conſtable, and inſiſted that the Doctor ſhould be carried to the Compter, but a brother author who was preſent interpoſing, led Dr. Goldſmith to a coach, and thus ended the fray.

March 28. The King was attended by a numerous Court, and ſeemed very cheerful; and before the Citizens were introduced to his Majeſty, they were given to underſtand, that on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent, they were not to expect to kiſs the King's hand.

Yeſterday the Earl of Stormont took leave of his Majeſty, and to-morrow will ſet out on his ambaſſy to the Court of France.

Yeſterday Col. Barre obſerved in the Houſe of Commons, that oppoſition was quite dead, and he was left chief mourner o'er her Bier.

March 29. It is expected that Parliament will not riſe, at ſooneſt, till the 20th of June, nor, if puniſhments or public cenſures take place, till the month of July.

March 30. The preſent conduct of the French Ambaſſador and Miniſtry, with reſpect to the *balli*, brings to our recollection the expreſſion of the Kings of Brentford:—"We ſhall ſettle our ſtate affairs—*but firſt we'll have a dance.*"

The famous alliance which is now almoſt concluded between England, France, and Spain, is univerſally allowed to be unnatural, and will certainly ſhare the fate of all *unnatural* things: It is a *monſter*, and cannot live long.

It is reported that the city Remonſtrance is to be laid before a great Aſſembly.

They write from Paris, that the Court of France has openly declared, that, if any Pruſſian troops march into Swediſh Pomerania, a numerous army ſhall immediately ſet out for Embden, Frieſtand, and other ſtates belonging to Brandenburgh.

The Houſe of Commons, it is ſaid, will prolong their ſeſſions till the middle of July, on account of the many affairs ſtill remaining for their conſideration.

Two Couriers arrived this day from the continent with ſome ſpirited remonſtrances to our Court.

We hear that the bug-bear which the King of Pruſſia holds up continually to deter our K--- from interfering with the plunderers on the continent is, the ruin of Hanover. If Great-Britain makes one offenſive ſtep to interrupt that Monarch's views in this ſcandalous affair, he threatens, as his firſt ſtroke, to pour ſwarms of troops into Hanover. It appears that theſe threats are ſufficient, for it has been determined in the Britiſh cabinet, that the diviſion of Poland can be in no degree injurious to the intereſt of Britain.

As a freſh ſtroke to public credit, a very eminent banker ſtopped payment yeſterday.

April 3. We hear that Sir John Dalrymple has lately diſcovered ſome curious manuſcripts, in the ruins of Herculaneum, by which it appears, that the old Greek and Roman patriots, were traitors to their country.

His Majeſty's packet boat, Eagle, Capt. Nicholls, having on board his Excellency the Right Hon. Ld. Ch. Greville Montagu, Governor of South Caroline, and Family, was arrived ſafe at Falmouth from thence.

DUBLIN, March 26.

The Hopewell, Long, from New-York, for Newry, is put into Corke in very great diſtreſs, having loſt her maſts.

BOSTON, May 17, 1773.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, at Faneuil-Hall, by Adjournment, the 14th Inſtant, the following Vote was voted, Nem. Con.

Whereas it has been reported; that certain perſons [illegible] intentions to this town and province, [illegible] intend to dine with the Governor and [illegible] ſome [illegible] univerſary election Day, [illegible] Hall,——Be it *reſolved*, and an inſtruction to the gentlemen ſelectmen, that if a committee of his Majeſty's Council ſhall apply to them for the uſe of this Hall to dine in, they conſent upon theſe expreſs conditions, That neither the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and their attendants, nor the officers of the army and navy ſtationed here for the purpoſe of enforcing unconſtitutional acts of parliament, by military execution, be invited. It being utterly againſt the inclination of the town, that even one perſon who has rendered himſelf inimical to the rights of America, ſhould be admitted into the Hall upon ſuch an occaſion.

Upon a motion made, voted, that the gentlemen the ſelectmen, be directed to wait upon the Chairman of the Committee of Council, with an atteſted copy of the aforegoing vote.

Alſo, *voted*, That the aforegoing be publiſhed in the ſeveral News-Papers.

Atteſt, WILLIAM COOPER, T. Clerk.

["Behold the chief fortreſs of the province, in the hands of a foreign ſoldiery, over whom the firſt Civil Magiſtrate has declared he has no control.—A conſiderable fleet lying in a line before this town, with cannon loaded, and actually pointed againſt us; the cruiſers diſtreſſing the trade by impreſſes, ſtopping, ſearching, and ſeizing veſſels upon the moſt trifling pretences; and then judge whether the ſame kind of notice is due to the officers, which the inhabitants of this town have been remarkable for paying thoſe of the army and navy in times paſt."]

By a gentleman from Hartford this morning, we are told, that at the general Election there laſt Wedneſday, the ſame gentlemen who ſerved in office laſt year were again re elected.

We are informed, That one day laſt week, a number of people at New-London, took and burnt a barge belonging to one of the *Protectors of their Trade* for being rather too officious in their buſineſs.

NEWPORT, May 17.

Laſt Thurſday, by a veſſel in 12 days from St. Nichola Mole, in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, we have received advice, that a French frigate lately arrived there from Old France; that immediately upon her arrival, all the veſſels in that port were ſearched with the greateſt ſeverity, and the following were taken into cuſtody, viz. brig Charlotte, John Fryers maſter, brig Freetove, Allen Brown maſter, brig Charlotte, Mark Anthony D. Wolf maſter, and ſloop Cæſar, Thomas Forreſter maſter, all of this port; ſchooner Eunice, Nathaniel Davis maſter, and brig ——, Capt. Hudſon, both of Boſton; brig ——, Capt. Gordon, of Marbleſhead:—A ſloop and a ſchooner belonging to Meſſieurs Shadding and Co. of Virginia; ſloop St. Andrew, Capt. Roach, of New-York; ſloop ——, Capt. Crapon, of Philadelphia. The Captain of the frigate had tranſmitted the particulars of their ſeveral cargoes to the General of Port au-Prince; and, as they conſiſted of ſuch articles as were inadmiſſable by their laws it was apprehended they would all be confiſcated. We alſo hear by the ſame veſſel, that many others, in the Whole upwards of 20 were taken into cuſtody, in the different ports of that Iſland.

We hear the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden and the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſqrs. have engaged a paſſage for this place with Capt. Freebody, next trip, in order to join the reſt of the Commiſſioners, to make further inquiry into the GASPEE AFFAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Penſacola to his friend in Pennſylvania, dated March 16, 1773

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the affairs of this province now wear the moſt agreeable aſpect. Government is at length made ſenſible of the great importance of the harbour of Penſacola, and we are informed the Parliament will this ſeſſion grant a conſiderable ſum to fortify and ſecure it. You know it is the only ſafe one, capable of admitting large ſhips, from Cape-Florida to the great Miſſiſippi, and that a paſſage from Penſacola to the Havanna is performed in 5 or 6 days, to Campeachy in 8, and La Vera Cruz in 10.

"Prejudice and miſrepreſentation have greatly retarded the ſettlement of this province; but now we begin to ſurmount their ill effects. The lands of the Miſſiſippi, and the healthfulneſs of the climate, are ſo perfectly inviting, that emigrants from the northern colonies are daily taking up lands there, and improving them, ſo that in a very few years I hope to ſee in that part of Weſt Florida, the moſt opulent ſettlements of any in Britiſh America.

"If we look forward, and conſider the immenſe length of the river Miſſiſippi, the amazingly fertile country it paſſes through, the great number of large navigable rivers that fall into it, on both ſides, we may venture to foretell that ſome where on its banks, ſome day or other, will be the greateſt trading city of the univerſe. Should not every one, who wiſhes to provide for his poſterity, ſecure tracts of land, while it may be eaſily done near the banks of that river.

"General Lyman's Explorators have been here, and ſailed again for the Miſſiſippi; and as they cannot but report favourably of the country, it is thought that the tract of land granted to him, will be ſettled from New-England in a ſhort time. Their grant does not come down ſo low as the inchanting country of the Natches."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 1, 1773.

"Our new Lord Lieutenant is a deeper politician than our laſt, and tranſacts his buſineſs with much ſecrecy. We are told, that the deſign of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to bring about an union between Great Britain and Ireland, is, for the preſent, laid aſide, ſeeing the Iriſh ſo extremely averſe to it, and that they have now adopted the ſcheme of loading us with taxes, without giving us any encouragement in trade to enable us to pay them; thereby to induce us to accept of an union; and with this view, it is ſaid, we ſhall next ſeſſions of Parliament be ſaddled with a land tax, and an additional duty of one penny per pound on tobacco at importation, and a ſtamp duty on all law proceedings, news papers, &c. But be the intention of laying new taxes what it may, it is moſt certain, the revenues of the Crown are not ſufficient in the hands of the preſent diſpenſers of it, to ſupport the eſtabliſhments they are granted for.—Both in England and Ireland government is greatly in arrear to every branch dependant on it, and his Majeſty is greatly ſo, even to his domeſtics. Thus are the ſubjects pocket's drained to ſupport a rapacious crew, who, in return, uſe their utmoſt efforts to gratify the deſire of their maſter, for abſolute dominion. How long it may be before they throw off the maſk, it is hard to ſay; however they have already accompliſhed their purpoſe in effect, and carry every meaſure they adopt. Our principal hopes of any effectual oppoſition is upon your part of the world, where corruption has not yet made ſo great progreſs; that you may be able to ſtem the torrent of deſpotiſm, and vindicate the rights of Britiſh ſubjects under the conſtitution, is the ſincere wiſh of a friend to America.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

Capt. Martin, in 22 Days from Tortola, informs us, That Sir Ralph Payne, General of all the Leeward Iſlands, lately paid a Viſit to that Iſland, regulated their Laws, gave Orders for building a Church, and eſtabliſhed a Clergyman there. The 16th Inſtant, Capt. Martin ſpoke with a Whaler bound for Rhode-Iſland, that had taken 170 Barrels of Oil.

Laſt Week three Gentlemen, all born in this Province, met together in this City, whoſe Ages amounted to 248 Years, each of them hearty and well.

About One o'Clock laſt Saturday Noon, his Excellency our Governor, and his Lady, returned here from Hartford, in Connecticut, where they attended the Congreſs that was held there by the Commiſſioners of this Province, and that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for ſettling their conteſted Limits; and we can with Pleaſure inform the Public, That the Buſineſs is completed to the Satisfaction of all Parties.

His Excellency was welcomed into Town by a Salute of 17 Cannon from our Battery.

Captains Merſey and Haiſte, from this Port, are arrived at Newry, and Captain Helms at Dublin.

The Sloop Betſy, Capt. Richardſon, who ſail'd from hence the 5th of March, for Penſacola and the Miſſiſippi, with Settlers, arrived at Jamaica the 31ſt of the ſame Month, took in ſome Water and ſail'd again in about 4 Hours for Penſacola, all in good Health and high Spirits.

When Col. Putman, and the other Gentlemen of the Committee, from Connecticut, for viewing and exploring the Lands on the Miſſiſippi, intended to be granted by his Majeſty to General Lyman, for the Settlement of a Colony, applied to Governor Chelter, he had then no particular Inſtructions concerning that Matter, not having received any Expreſſes from England, for upwards of four Months, but was pleaſed with their Errand, encouraged them to hope for all the Succeſs they could reaſonably expect, and gave the Committee an Inſtrument under the Seal of the Province, to take up, (wherever they pleaſed, within the Limits aſſign'd, ſo far as the Yaſou River) and ſettle five Townſhips——And they had ſail'd from Penſacola for Miſſiſippi, on that Deſign.

The Whim Purſe of £. 50, that was run for at Philadelphia laſt Wedneſday Week, was won by Capt. De Lancey's bay Mare Sultana, (got by Wildair) beating Col. Lloyd's Bay Horſe Slow and Eaſy, and Mr. Patterſon's Gimcrack.

And the City Purſe of £. 50, run for the Day following at Philadelphia alſo, was won by Capt. De Lancey's bay Mare Slamerkin (got by Wildair alſo) beating a bay Mare of Col. Lloyd's, and Mr. Patterſon's bay Filley Virgin.

On Monday Evening, arrived the Ship John and Betſey, Capt. Durell, in 7 Weeks and 2 Days from London, which he left the 3d of April; but has brought no public Prints.——The Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Wynn, was to ſail in two Days after Capt. Durell:—On the Paſſage he ſpoke a Schooner from Boſton, for Newfoundland.

The ſame Day, arrived the Brig Peter and John, Capt. Simmons, from Ireland, which he left about 3 Months ago, and from Teneriff, which he left the 9th of April:——On his Paſſage, ſpoke the following Veſſels, viz.—May 14th, in Lat. 37, Long. 63, a Schooner from Philadelphia, bound to the Canaries. May 18th, Lat. [illegible] Long. 69, a whaling Schooner, from [illegible] 20th, another whaling Schooner, 5 [illegible] from Nantucket, unſucceſsful. The 24th of May, off the Middle of Long-Iſland, a Sloop from Dominica, bound to New-London.

On the 9th of April, failed from Teneriff, a Schooner belonging to London, bound to New-York.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived the Sloop Katherine, Capt. Exene, from Curacoa, twelve Days ago he ſpoke the Sloop St. Andrew, Capt. Roach, from St. Nichola Mole,—who told him that ſeveral of the Veſſels that had been detained by the French at the Mole, were diſcharged.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Grace; C. Young, Newry. Brig Tryon; A. Sanders, South Carolina and St. Euſtatia. Schooner Polly, J. Franklin, Maryland. Sloop Lawrence, A. Martin, Tortola. Lawrence, W. Gilbert, St. Vincent. Phœnix, E. Tilly, and Daniel, D. Darby, St. Euſtatia. William, W. Ritchie, Antigua.—Humbird, T. Cox, and Lydia, J. Freebody, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Peter and John, J. Simons, Waterford and Teneriff. Ship John and Betſey, T. Durell, London. Schooner Mary, R. Jenkins, Newfoundland.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Polly, T. P. Perian, Antigua. Ship Mary, W. Hervey, John and Betſey, T. Durell, and Brig Olive Branch, R. Hockey, Newfoundland. Schooner Bon-Adventure, A. Martins, Georgia. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, Philadelphia. Catherine and Mary, D. Bewes St. Auguſtine. Brig Friendſhip, J. Lewis, North-Carolina. Sloop Lawrence, A. Mattio, St. Croix.

CLEARED. Brig Concord, T. Froſt, and Schooner Ann, J. Durell, Newfoundland. St. Lawrence, J. Bagley, Quebec. Liberty, J. Prince, Cayenne. Shirley, J. Hylton, and Schooner Experiment, Jamaica. Adventure, M. Sherwood, and Sloop Dove, A. Still, North-Carolina. Nancy, P. Stafford, St. Auguſtine. Betſey and Lydia, A. Olliutt, Penſacola, Betſey and A. Law, Georgia. Marſden, P. Waller, Hiſpaniola. Sally, I. Pell, St. Croix.—Mary, C. Sprainger, Dominica. Mary Ann, J. Thompſon, Barbados. Sally, A. Crabtree, Halifax. Diamond, B. Wood, North-Carolina. Mary, B. Hutchings, Bermuda. Sloop Hannah, S. Caldwell, New Providence.

THE JERSEY and MISSISIPPI PACKET (which is a good Brigantine, with fine Accommodations for Paſſengers) will ſail from Elizabeth-Town Point for Miſſiſippi, on Monday the ſeventh Day of June next. All Perſons inclined to take Paſſage in ſaid Packet, are deſired to make ſpeedy Application to Garret Rapalje, in New-York, or Capt. Elias Dayton, at Elizabeth-Town. The Gentlemen concerned in fitting out this Veſſel, have no other Views than to promote the Settlements on the Banks of the Miſſiſippi, and they are determined to make the Freight for the Paſſengers as low as poſſible. The Price will not exceed THREE POUNDS, York Money, for each Paſſenger above ten Years of Age, and not above half that Sum for a Perſon under that Age. Thoſe Perſons who formerly applied to the ſaid Garret Rapalje for a Paſſage, are requeſted to ſend in their Names as ſoon as poſſible, to prevent their being diſappointed. 86—89

THEATRE.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

AT the Theatre in John-Street, on Friday the 28th of MAY, will be preſented,

HAMLET PRINCE OF DENMARK.

To which will be added,

A new FARCE of two Acts, never performed there, written by Mr. O'BRIEN, call'd,

CROSS PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD,

The following lands, ſituate, lying and being on the South-ſide of the Mohawk-River, in the county of Tryon, (to wit,)

ONE tract containing nine thouſand four hundred and fifty acres of very fine land, adjoining to the well known ſettlement of Cherry-Valley, between the Adaquiſtinga-Creek, or branch of the Suſquehana-River, and the main ſtream thereof, being part of the townſhip of Belvidere, through which a branch of Schenneveſſes Creek and that branch of Suſquehana-River, commonly called Cherry-Valley Creek, both run and make conſiderable quantities of low or interval lands: And alſo, ſundry other tracts of very fine lands, containing together about twenty-five thouſand acres, adjoining Lake Otſego (which is but 8 miles from a large German ſettlement, on the Mohawk-River,) being part of a tract of one hundred thouſand acres of land granted to George Croghan, Eſq; and others. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at Kinder-Hook, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Simons, from the firſt of June till the ſeventh:——From the ninth to the fourteenth, at Mr. Tites, in Johnſton county of Tryon;—from the fifteenth to the twenty-firſt, at the Widow Vernon's, in Albany, where purchaſers may treat with him for any quantity of ſaid lands; for which an indiſputable title will be given, by the ſubſcriber.

86, 89 BARNARD GRATZ.

To the PUBLIC,

AT BENNETT, COX and BENNET's Manufactory of RED HERRINGS, at the North river, between Mr. Belitha's Still-houſe and Mr. Samuel Ellis's, near the BEAR-MARKET. Any perſon may be ſupplied with any quantity, either for home conſumption, or for ſhipping, as good as any imported from Europe, and as ſuch they will warrant them. As Gilbert Bennett has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, in North Yarmouth, in Great-Britain, they humbly hope to meet with encouragement.

N. B. Every caſk of fiſh has their proper mark.

16—9

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on Tueſday night laſt, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a likely bay gelding, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has ſome white ſpots on his back, and ſome very remarkable ones on his breaſt, occaſioned by the chaffing of the ſaddle and collar; and has very large fore hoofs, eſpecially the fore ones. Whoever takes up the thief, or ſecures the gelding, and returns him to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by LEONARD LISPINARD.

New-York, May 17, 1773. 86—9

POET'S CORNER.

THE REMONSTRANCE.

FIE Damon fie, no more purſue me,
But if you love, avow your Flame;
For if you love you'll ne'er undo me,
Nor trifle with my Heart and Fame.

II.

In vain fond Youth you thus implore me,
I ſee thro' your deluſive Feint;
That while you ſwear how you adore me
You'd make a Sinner of your Saint.

III.

You in ſoft Strains and fond Addreſſes,
Of me a Deity have made;
And yet with impious bold Careſſes,
Your Goddeſs you would fain degrade.

IV.

But till you bring a Prieſt to bind me,
I Goddeſs like will bear the Sway,——
In Hymen's Bands you'll Woman find me,
Then Love—and Damon I'll obey.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

HAS *removed from Maiden-Lane, to the Houſe in King-Street, directly oppoſite to Mr. Gabriel W. Ludlow's, and but a little above Meſſrs. M'Dauit's, and Taylor and De Lancey's Vendue Houſes;—Where, from his vicinity to the main Street, he hopes for a Continuance of thoſe Favours, for which he returns moſt ſincerely returns his grateful Acknowledgments to the reſpectable Public.*

He now has for Sale—Excellent double Glouceſter-ſhire CHEESE, *and other Articles in Grocery as uſual.*

The very beſt SCOTCH SNUFF.

CORKS of every Sort and Quality.

A large Collection of CANES, RATTANS, *&c.*

A general Aſſortment of BRUSHES: *and*

All Kinds of LIQUORS. 85—8

THIS DAY ARE PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by SAMUEL LOUDON, on Hunter's-Quay, and by JOHN HOLT, near the Coffee-Houſe, the following Pamphlets, ſtitched in one Volume, Price 3/6, by UZAL OGDEN jun. a Candidate for Holy Orders, recommended by ſeveral Clergymen of the Church of England, viz.

THE

THEOLOGICAL PRECEPTOR;

OR

YOUTH'S RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR.

CONTAINING A Summary of the *Principles, Riſe, and Progreſs* of Religion, from the Creation of the World, to the Conſummation thereof: together with *moral Reflections*, &c. and a Sketch of the Arguments in Favour of *Chriſtianity*. In a ſeries of DIALOGUES. Dedicated to Chriſtian Parents, of every Denomination, in America.

Add to your Faith Virtue, and to Virtue Knowledge.
ST. PETER.

Remember your Creator in the Days of your Youth.
SOLOMON.

We have not followed cunningly deviſed Fables.
ST. PETER.

A

LETTER

TO A

MASTER OF A FAMILY;

WHEREIN

The DUTY, REASONABLENESS, and ADVANTAGE of FAMILY WORSHIP

ARE CONSIDERED.

Now humbly ſubmitted to the Peruſal, and ſerious Conſideration, of Governors of prayerleſs Chriſtian Families, of every Denomination. To which are annexed, FAMILY PRAYERS.

THE

CHRISTIAN'S MIRROR.

Examine yourſelves whether ye be in the Faith.
AP. PAUL.

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

YOUTH OF AMERICA.

Rejoice, O young Man! in thy Youth; and let thy Heart cheer thee in the Days of thy Youth; and walk in the Ways of thy Heart; and in the Sight of thine Eyes: But know thou, that for all theſe Things God will bring thee into Judgment. SOLOMON.

☞ It would be eſteemed a Favour, if thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, in *New-York*, to whom it may not be inconvenient, who became Subſcribers for theſe Publications, would pleaſe to ſend for them at Mr. *Holt's* Printing-Office.—Subſcribers, at a Diſtance, will have their Pamphlets ſent to them by the firſt Opportunities. 85—

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For diſpoſing of a Houſe and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Poſſeſſion of William Elſworth.

The Lottery conſiſts of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A houſe and Lot in Queen-ſtreet, near Burling's-ſlip, New-York, valued by ſworn Appraiſers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes, — —	£.1400	0 0
1,	A houſe and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50	0 0
29	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the higheſt of which is £.20, the loweſt £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198	10 0
422	Caſh prizes, at 30s. each, is	631	10 0
452	Prizes,		
1448	Blanks,	£.2280	0 0
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280	0 0

A blank deed is already made for the houſe, and the adventurers may be aſſured, that the fortunate number which ſhall draw that and the lot of ground, ſhall be put into poſſeſſion as ſoon as the lottery is drawn, which will be on Tueſday the 6th day of July next—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, ſubject to no deduction.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unſold, may be had of Mr. Verdine Elſworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

BROCK's TAVERN.

MRS. BROCK, has removed from her late Dwelling Houſe near the City-Hall, to that elegant and pleaſant ſituated Houſe of Mr. MARTIN, at the White-Hall, oppoſite the Battery, at the Sign of the fry'd Oyſters, where ſhe has neat Accommodations for Lodgers, and good Entertainment for Country People. BEEF STAKES and OYSTERS, ſerved upon the ſhorteſt Notice, at all Hours in the Day. She returns her moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured her with their Cuſtom, and will endeavour, by the greateſt Aſſiduity, to deſerve their future Encouragement.

N. B. Boatmen and Paſſengers, may, at any Time, be ſupplied with ready dreſs'd Oyſters.

TO BE SOLD,

At J. HOLT's Printing-Office, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, ſtationary GOODS of all Kinds, as cheap as any in Town; alſo, a great Variety of Pamphlets, and Books, among which are the following entertaining NOVELS, viz.

THE Adopted Daughter 2 Vol.
The Country Couſins 2 Vol.
Hiſtory of Eliz. Muſgrove,
The Cruel Diſappointment 2 Vol.
Memoirs of Mons. Meilcour,
Fool of Quality 5 Vol.
Letters from Felicia to Charlotte 2 Vol.
Fortune Teller 2 Vol
The Huron, or Hiſtory of a Savage,
Harriot Watſon 2 Vol.
Longſword Earl of Saliſbury 2 Vol.
Lydia 4 Vol.
Letters of Theodoſius and Conſtantia,
The Nunnery 2 Vol.
Perſian Letters,
Princeſs of Babilon by Voltaire,
Hiſtory of Miſs Pitſborough,
Counteſs Da Sancerre 2 Vol.
Portia 2 Vol.
Two Novels, the Gordian Knot,
Unexpected Wedding,
Louiſa Mildmay,
Woman of Faſhion,
The much celebrated Letters of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, written during her Travels in Europe, Aſia, and Africa.

Theſe Letters are the moſt curious and agreeably entertaining that ever appeared in the World, in any Language; in every Circumſtance that can recommend a Work of this Kind, they excel all that have gone before, or probably may ever ſucceed them; and we have Reaſon to believe, that the fair Authoreſs was the only Perſon in the World capable of writing them, or in a Situation to admit of it. The Style is eaſy and elegant, the Sentiment juſt, delicate and important; the Temper cheerful and benevolent. The Deſcriptions, natural, lively, beautiful and grand; the Events remarkable, ſtrange, and intereſting. None but a Lady, in her high Station, could have been admitted to the Scenes ſhe deſcribes, and none but a Perſon of her Curioſity, and extraordinary Abilities, could have obſerved or deſcribed them.

BY *Order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on Application and due Proof made, the ſaid Chief Juſtice (Purſuant to the Directions of an Act of the Governor, the Council, and General Aſſembly of this Colony, in that Caſe made and provided, entitled, "an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors," and the ſeveral Acts whereby the ſame Act is continued, amended, made more effectual, or otherwiſe altered,) hath iſſued his Warrant to the Sheriff of Ulſter County, to attach, ſeize, take, and ſafely keep, all the whole Eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of James Fowler, late of the Precinct of New-Windſor, in the County of Ulſter, in the Province aforeſaid, Boatman and Farmer, within his Bailiwick; and that unleſs the ſaid James Fowler, returns and diſcharges his Debts within three Months from the Date hereof, all his ſaid Eſtate, ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors. Dated the 17th May, 1773.* 85, 88

Hay in Bundles.

A QUANTITY of good New-England HAY, in Bundles, to be SOLD: Inquire of JAMES DESBROSSES, at the Ship Yards. 84, 7

To be ſold at Publick Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,
On Tueſday the firſt Day of June,

THE houſe and lot of ground belonging to the eſtate of Cornelius C. Vanhorne, ſituated in Little Dock-ſtreet, lately tenanted by Mr. Speaight, chymiſt; alſo the houſe in the rear of the ſame, tenanted by Mr. Myers, carpenter, between the houſes and ground of Col. William Bayard, and Mr. David Provoſt; breadth about 21 feet 3 ½ inches, and length about 145 feet. On the line near Mr. Bayard's, there is a large parcel of ſtone, on which a good foundation may be laid for any building that may be erected, and the ſame on Mr. Provoſt's ſide.

Alſo to be ſold ſeparately, at the ſame time and place, The water lot oppoſite the above; to extend 300 feet in the Eaſt-River, from the preſent wharf; breadth front and rear 22 feet 3 ½ inches.

The whole quit-rent that all the above eſtate pays, is 30s. a year.

The houſe lately tenanted by Mr. Speaight, is rented at 70l. and that of Mr. Myers at 35l. a year.

The title indiſputable, and an executor's deed will be given to the purchaſer. 84—86

WANTED, a perſon to take the principal charge of the grammar ſchool, lately erected in the city of Albany, for the room of the late Mr. Auſtin, deceaſed. Whoever applies muſt be well recommended, as to his moral character, and for his ability to teach the Engliſh, Latin and Greek Languages, grammatically, and the Sciences; particularly the mathematics in its ſeveral branches.—The aſſiſtant maſter ſtill continues in the ſchool, and is a young gentleman well qualified for his buſineſs. Any perſon chooſing to undertake the above, will meet with good encouragement, and is deſired to apply to the printer hereof, for farther particulars. New-York, April 27, 1773.

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden Key, in Hanover Square, New-York, has juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Briſtol, a neat Aſſortment of Goods in his Way, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and are as follows, viz.

SMITH's anvils, viſes, ſledges and hammers,
Files and raſps of all ſorts.
Carpenters axes, adzes, hammers, chiſſels, plane-irons, compaſſes, rules and ſaws of all ſorts.
Nails, brads, clouts, and tacks.
Shoe knives, awl-blades, pincers, nippers, tacks, ſpinnel, white wax, &c.
Beſt Engliſh bend and crop ſoal leather, and cork ſoals.
Goldſmith's tools,
Chapes and tongues,
Watch-maker's tools, with every material for watches.
Watch keys, ſeals, chains, and ſtrings.
Gunſmith's tools,
Gun barrels, locks, &c.
Cooper's tools,
A large aſſortment of braſs and iron locks, and hinges.
Worm HL hinges,
Braſs and iron mortars,
Locks and hinges,
A great variety of braſſes, locks, hinges, knobs, rings, &c. for cabinet makers.
Houſe bells, cranks, wire and bolts, ſcrew rings and knobs.
Cupboard turns,
Table and window catches.
Braſs and wood caſters,
Braſs lantern pullies,
Shutter and round bolts,
Braſs and iron ſpring'd ditto.
Center and wimble bits,
Saſh lines,
Pullies and pins,
Braſs knob and thumb latches.
Hand and bench viſes,
Fire ſcreen ſprings,
Tea cheſt furniture,
Saſh wedges and faſteners.
Braſs and iron knockers,
Braſs and ſteel bag locks.
Chopping and mincing knives.
Marking irons,
Braſs chair nails,
Crucibles and blue melting pots.
Bed ſcrews, and braſs bed ſcrew covers.
Saw ſets and files,
Bricklayers and plaſtering trowels.
Beſt glue,
Double and ſingle branches.
Braſs and iron candleſticks.
Japan'd hand and table ditto.
Dripping, duſting and cinder pans,
Smoothing irons and ſtands, ſkewers, grid-irons and trivets.
Iron pots and kettles,
Frying pans, tongs, ſhovels, hand-irons.
Chimney hooks and knobs.
Beſt and common bellowſes.
Jack and ſquirrel chains,
Jack and cloaths lines,
Bed cords,
Warming pans,
Braſs cloak pins, and glaſs ſea-ports.
Teſter and curtain hooks,
Bottle waſhers, and cork drawers.
Hard and ſoft waffel-irons.
Rat and mouſe traps,
Ivory leaved books,
Red and black leather pocker books.
Ladies caſes with implements.
Fine ivory dandriff and box combs.
Red trunks,
Wire bird cages,
Plate baſkets,
Do. lined with tin,
Table mats,
Bottle fliders,
Braſs jaggers, cork ſcrews, and nut crackers.
Key hooks and rings,
Curling and pinching tongs.
Braſs, pepper and dredging boxes.
Shoeing horns, boule hooks, ſhaving boxes, hones and ſtraps.
Hatter's bowſtrings.
Emory, rotten ſtone,
Sand paper, argol,
Pumice ſtone,
Gum-Arabick,
Braſs dog collars and locks.
Large braſs and iron wire for ſtair caſes
Sleigh and table bells,
Garden ſhears,
Braſs peſtles and mortars.
Poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Travelling haſps,
Sugar cutters,
Steel and plated ſpurs,
Cock gaffs,
Comb bruſhes,
Braſs and iron chaffing diſhes.
Pocket and match piſtols
Beſt ivory, buck and bone table knives and forks.
Carvers and deſert do.
Oyſter, butchers and pruning do.
Black ſhagreen compaſs knife caſes.
A large aſſortment of pocket, pen and other knives.
Silver, plated, pinchbeck, metal, ſteel and japaned buckles.
Beſt and common ſciſſors.
Very fine do.
Taylor's ſhears, razors, thimbles and ſleeve buttons.
Large braſs and common pins.
White-chapel and common needles, large darning and glovers do.
Knitting pins and curtain rings, ſnuff and tobacco boxes.
Neweſt pattern japaned waiters, trays and bread baſkets.
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmegs.
Silver'd, gilt and lacquer'd coffin furniture and lacings.
Ivory and horn combs,
Pocket and other ſteel yards.
Braſs ſcales and weights,
Gold and apothecaries ſcales.
Large and ſmall ſcale-beams.
Temple and common ſpectacles.
Reading glaſſes.
Writing & waſte paper,
Bonnet paper, quills, ſealing wax, ink powder and wafers, pewter and japan'd ink ſtands, gun flints,
Gun hammers & worms,
Dreſs'd dolls,
Braſs and iron wire,
Braſs cocks,
German ſteel,
Beſt and common Engliſh do.
Hoop and ſheet iron,
Paints ground in oil.
Waggon and cart boxes,
Sithes and ſickles,
Shot, bar and ſheet lead,
Steel, mill and croſs cut ſaws.
Trace and dray chains,
Copperas and allum,
Wool cards.
Spades and ſhovels.
Double bit gimblets.
Spike and taphorers do.
Horſe and chair whips,
Horſe locks,
Mane and curry combs,
Bruſhes and ſponge,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons, metal buttons
Sheep ſhears,
Red chalk, Jew's harps.
Horſe fleams.
Corn and coffee mills.
Surveyors and ſurgeons caſes with inſtruments.
Slates and pencils.
Amber, pound beads.
Pearl and coral necklaces, ſeine twine.
Skates and marbles,
Surveyors chains
Newrinbergh ſalve.
Harlem oil.
Turlington's balſam,
Backgammon tables.
Ivory dice.
Playing cards.
Japan'd gunbooks.
Leather & horn powder flaſks, ſhot bags.
German and common flutes.
Common and baſs violin ſtrings.
Guitar and harpſicord wire and hammers.
Fiſhing rods, lines.
Kerby's & common fiſh hooks.
Reed and flies, &c.
A large aſſortment of chairs, bickle, table, deſk, bead, painters, and Windſor bottoms.
Hair brooms, &c.

S. SP. SKINNER,

At the *North-River*, in NEW-YORK,

MAKES *the very beſt of this Country* RUM; it is equal, *if not ſuperior*, to the common *Weſt-India* RUM,—'tis well known, that he makes it of a wholeſome clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner of offenſive *deadly* ſtinking Hogoo, and of a ſubſtantial *natural Proof*, that will be ſold for Caſh, or uſual Credit, or for Melaſſes, cheaper than the common Country Rum.—*Weſt-India ſtrongeſt Proof*, is alſo made at a very reaſonable Price. 65—

N. B. *To prevent further Miſtakes*, deſires his Country Cuſtomers to take Notice, that there is a Diſtillery adjoining Mr. *Skinner's* Buildings, to the Southward, which is not occupied by him.

JOHN AMIEL, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS STORE IN

SMITH-STREET,

VERY EXCELLENT GENUINE

MACCUBA SNUFF.

84—7

The moſt ELLEGANT Aſſortment of

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,

PIER DITTO,

SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,

With and without DRAWERS,

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PICTURES AND PRINTS,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF

MAPS,

A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,

OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,

DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,

IS JUST COME TO HAND,

PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,

AND THE *Roſamond*, CAPT MILLER,

FROM *LONDON*.

AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT

JOHN MORTON's

STORE,

ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.

AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS.

FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſtor and felt hatts; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3d 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

Francis Lewis & Son,

Have for Sale, at their Store, near the Fly-Market,

AN Aſſortment of Strouds, with 2, 2 ½, and 3 Point Blankets, ſuitable for the Indian Trade—Alſo, a Variety of European and India Goods; which they will ſell at a very reaſonable Rate. 33—

TO BE SOLD,

AT *private Sale, the convenient and well ſituated Dwelling Houſe of the Subſcribers, being in Crown-Street, formerly called Oſwego-Street; the Houſe is two ſtories High, having proper and convenient Rooms, with a good Cellar and Kitchen, three ſmall Tenements Back, and a good Ciſtern in the Yard: It is very convenient for a Tavern, which has been kept there ſome Years, and is, now in poſſeſſion of* DAVID GREGG. *For further Particulars, inquire of Captain* Daniel FERGUSON, *living at the lower End of Bayard-Street, or of* JOHN DAVIDSON, *who will give an Indiſputable Title for the ſame.* 84 91

BOSTON, April 12.

Meſſieurs FLEETS,

As ſome perſons in this town, are unwearied endeavouring to make the good people of this province, believe that his Excellency our Governor is their enemy; it may perhaps, be of public ſervice, by preventing wrong impreſſions, being made on honeſt minds, to publiſh the following, which you may be aſſured was received laſt week, from a gentleman of probity in London, and who was well able to aſcertain himſelf of the truth of what he has wrote.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Feb. 20, 1773. to his Correſpondent in Boſton.

"Governor Hutchinſon, is in high eſtimation amongſt the moſt ſenſible men here: and notwithſtanding the attempts of his enemies, his reputation daily increaſes, as every letter that comes from him to the Miniſtry is replete with tenderneſs to the province, for which he is the greateſt and moſt powerful advocate."

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or the GENERAL ADVERTISER. Num. 1586.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1773.

THE co-partnership of HENRY REMSEN, an Co being expired by the death of Hendrick Remsen; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons indebted to the said co-partnership, on bond, note, or book, that they pay the same to, Henry Remsen, and those who have any demands, will please to send in their accounts: Those indebted to the estate of Hendrick Remsen, deceased, are requested to pay the same to Joris Remsen; and if any have demands on said estate, they are desired to call on him for payment. —The stock of goods on hand, at the store of Henry Remsen in Hanover Square, will be sold at a very low price in order to close the sales. viz.

A Good assortment of purple and other callicoes,
Chintzes,
Common and fine India ditto,
Furniture callicoes, binding,
Coloured taffeties,
Broad and narrow colour'd Persians and farsnets,
India damasks,
Plain black sattin and persetongs, figured sattins,
Black and colour'd plain mode and a la-mode,
Cambricks & clear lawns,
Long and pistol lawns,
Plain, striped and flowered muslins,
Diaper and damask table cloths, clouting diaper,
Black and white cyprus gauze, catgut do.
A large assortment, of black and fashionable ribbons,
Sewing silk and silk cord,
Scots darning and colour'd threads,
Marseilles and mock Marseilles quilting,
Cotton counterpanes,
Hatband and parson's crape,
Black bombasin,
Silverets and muffinets,
Womens and mens cotton, thread, and worsted stockings,
Cheap serge denims,
Plain and flowered everlastings,
Wiltons and German serges,
Harrateens and chenies,
A large assortment of cotton, linen and furniture checks,
Irish linens & sheetings,
Osnaburgs and dowlas,
Black & coloured gauze handkerchiefs,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Black russel, Dutch ditto,
India chillues,
Black sattinet and cuttoons,
Cotton denims,
Jeans and fustians,
Flower'd bandannoes,
Taffety handkerchiefs,
Mens & womens worsted and silk mitts & gloves,
Knives and forks,
Penknives, scissors, scissors,
Window glass,
Sithes and pewter,
A large assortment of pinchbeck, Bath metal, hard metal, pewter, brass and steel shoe and knee buckles,
Mens castor hats,
Mens and boys felt hats,
Mens and boys bound hats,
Printed and other linen handkerchiefs,
Pins and needles, thimbles,
Ivory combs,
Cloves and cinnamon,
Shoe, quality, and coat binding, chip hats,
Apron and cap tape,
Playing cards,
Brown buckram,
Gilt trunks, pasteboard,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Blank books, writing paper,
Dutch quills, ink powder,
Black and white tapiola,
Black and scarlet gimp,
Bed-ticks,
A variety of gilt plating, silvered, hard metal, brass, horn and other buttons,
Silken hair and twist,
Bobbin, nonsopretty's,
Childrens Morocco shoes and pumps, wafers,
Ferrits,
A large assortments of beads and necklaces,
Bibles,
Callimancoes, durants,
Tammies, shalloons,
Antelcons and rattinets,
Long ells and serges,
Broad-cloths of most colours & prices, coatings,
Fearnoughts and frizes,
Harlem stripes,
Cotton gounds,
Striped Hollands,
Turkey stripes,
Striped silk Damascus,
Dimities, cotton cards,
Horsewhips, japan'd waiters,
Womens black crape and paper fans,
Womens colour'd do.
Brass and stone links,
Garlix, princes linen,
Nicanees, shot, corn fans,
Ribbon and hair trimmings,
Tandem Silesias,
Royal rib,

*** Also choice pork and beef in barrels, excellent sale petre hams, hogs lard, and tallow.

N. B. Every sort of country produce will be taken in part if agreed for. 81, 86

☞ Just imported in the Diana, from Liverpool, an assortment of SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 8, to be sold by the bale or single piece, very cheap.

WATCHES

CLEANING, Repairing, Glasses, Springs, Chains, &c. fitted at HALF the usual Price, and defended from future Expence. J. S. will undertake to make up (as bespoke) for those of the Trade, Merchants or private Persons—London Watches, upon any Construction, and at any Price; with this great Advantage, being here to keep his Work in Order without Charge, and expects, by being favoured in every Request hitherto, to have an Opportunity of demonstrating his Ability as a Manufacturer.

☞ Some new Watches for Sale, and a neat Dial fit for a publick Room.

J. Simnet, is removed from the Coffee-House Bridge unite to the River side, next to the Sign of the Castle on Murray's Wharf, New-York. 81—

Ready for the Press,
And shortly will be published,
A
VINDICATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND,
From the
GLARING MISREPRESENTATIONS
AND
MALICIOUS ABUSE
OF
THOMAS DE LAUNE,
In his Lately-entitled,
A PLEA for the NON-CONFORMISTS,
By SAMUEL SEABURY, A. M.
Rector of West-Chester, in the Province of New-York, and a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printer of the Church of England to all the neighbouring Colonies, and are desired to be sent as soon as possible, to John Holt, Printer in New-York, that the Number may be ascertain'd and the Book put to the Press. 82—

THIRTY Two pounds per ton for POT, and forty for PEARL ASH of the first sorts, will be given in dry goods, at the cash price, by

PETER T. CURTENIUS,
At the sign of the anvil and hammer, in the Broad-way, near the Oswego-market, who has lately imported from Europe, the following goods for sale, viz.

Cotton checks, shirting and apron widths, white and brown drillings, ravens duck; Dutch and Scotch osnaburgs, dowlas, Russia sheeting, clouting diaper, bed ticks, striped cotton, hollands, Irish linen, cambrick and lawn; black and colour'd persetong and sattin, black lace and fringe, white cap lace, callicoes and cottons, durants and tammies, best broad black calamancoes for women's shoes, silk and worsted binding for ditto; black, blue, green, and pink half yard calamancoes, wiltons, German serges, sagathees, coarse woollens; broad and narrow clothes of various colours; shalloons, buckrams, buttons and twist suitable; fine India dimity, plain or corded; four and five thread breeches patterns, Scotch and coloured thread, sewing silk, cotton, worsted and brown thread stockings; Scotch handkerchiefs; silk ditto, black and colour'd ribbons; black and colour'd India taffeties and Persians, half yard and half ell-English Persians; felt hats, striped and plain camlets, women's purple lamb mitts and gloves, worsted and silk mitts, men's beaver gloves; poplins, grazett, selveret, bombasine, writing paper, Ink powder, bibles, testaments, Psalters, spelling books, and young man's companions, mock garnets, best scotch snuff, in bladders, velverets, serge denim, everlasting, Amen.

LIKEWISE,

Ironmongery and cutlery, such as, anvils, hammers, sledges, files; Crowley's steel, frying pans, locks and hinges, nails, brads and tacks; hand and cross-cut saws, chisels and gouges, augers and gimblets; pins and needles, pidgeon, duck, goose and plover shot; bar and sheet lead, knives and forks, cutteau and pen knives, scissors and shears, buckles, sithes and sickles; wool cards, brass and iron wire, copper tea kettles, brass kettles; 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 window glass, iron pots and kettles, pie pans, tea kettles, griddles, chimney backs, pot ash kettles, forge hammers and anvils, mill gudgeons and rounds; stoves, ships cabooses, half hundreds and small weights, iron sash weights, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Dutch bibles, testaments and psalm books, and sundry other Dutch books, some of them second hand, which last will be sold at half price.

N. B. Pig metal, bar iron, beef, pork, butter, and other country produce, will be taken in payment. 83, 86

JOHN LABOYTEAUX,
TAYLOR,
At his Shop at Beekman's-Slip,
HAS FOR SALE,

A General assortment of scarlet, buff, blue, green, crimson, white, sky blue and other colour'd superfine cloths; forest ditto, hunters ditto; superfine scarlet, buff, sky blue, garnet and green cassimirs; best superfine coating ditto; superfine ratinets and shalloons of all colours; best silk breeches patterns, worsted ditto; superfine Genoa velvet, Manchester ditto, collar ditto; best velverets, spotted velure velvets, striped velverets for breeches, of all colours; superfine lastings, sattinets, ginghams, India dimity and janes; India nankeens; superfine cotton denims; corderoy, thicksets, dowlas, white and brown Russia drilling, brown holland, white and brown sheeting, camblets, sagathees, calamancoes, bays, flannels, check linen, sewing silk of all colours; scarlet & black twist, silk garters, binding, buckram, and glazed linen; with a large assortment of gilt buttons, basket and death-head ditto.

Also has just imported per the Ship London, James Chambers, Master, from London,

A neat assortment of gold and silver lace, gold and silver spangle buttons, gold buttons, with loops and bands, silver ground gold brocade for hats; gold and silver spangles, gold and silver purl, gold and silver thread, and finely for embroidery; gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentleman that chooses to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with purl and spangles with any sprig or flower that he or they choose, as neat as those made in London. 83, 86

RUN *away from John Foster, of Southampton, on Long-Island, some Time in February last, a Negro Man, named* CUSH, *about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, this Country born, and may think he has lost some of his Fore Teeth; has a Scar on one of his Wrists, and also both; is a very plausible Fellow, and will probably be has a forged Pass with him. He had on when he went away, a red Baize Shirt, blue mill'd Cap, and a blue Cotton Jacket. Any Person or Persons detaining of Runaway Negroes, and giving Notice thereof to their Masters, in Order that they may be fetch, shall receive a Reward of Three Dollars for each Negro, and all reasonable Charges, upon Information given to the said Master, in Southampton, or the Subscriber in New-York.* 83—90 DANIEL PHOENIX.

MAXWELL and WILLIAMS,
From BRISTOL,

WHERE *they for many Years carried on a large and extensive Trade in the* SNUFF and TOBACCO Manufactories,

Have erected in this City, a complete Apparatus for carrying on the said Business in all its Branches.

They have now ready for Sale, at their Store, near the lower End of Wall-Street,

All Sorts of best Dutch and Rappee SNUFF.

Pigtail, Roll, and fine mild smoaking TOBACCO.

The Public will find upon Trial, the SNUFF manufactured by them, to surpass in Quality and Flavour any imported from Great-Britain; being made of the best Materials, and in a Manner superior to any Thing of the Kind yet attempted in this Country: And as an Encouragement to those who are inclined to countenance Manufactories set on Foot in AMERICA, purpose selling their SNUFF on lower Terms than can be imported.

Merchants and Captains of Ships may be supplied with any Quantity for Exportation.

N. B. For Sale, a Parcel of Bar Lead and Lead Shot.

A Handsome Saddle, with Cloth, Girths, and plated Bobraps; a Pair of Brass barrel'd Pistols, Silver mounted, with black Dog-Skin Holsters. 82—

Baltimore, April 27, 1773.

RAN away, last Friday night, from the Subscriber, a servant woman, named MARY WILKINS, lately imported in the snow Restoration, Capt. James Thomas, from Bristol; she is a tidy well looking young woman, remarkably fresh coloured, and speaks quick and bold; she carried off many clothes of her own, besides robbing her master of several things of value. At the same time, RAN AWAY, from the above mentioned vessel, two sailors, who are supposed to have assisted her in robbing her master, and are gone off with her. One an Irishman, named NATHANIEL MADDIN, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, has black hair, and a cast in one of his eyes; he wore a blue upper jacket, and a red and white strip'd waistcoat. The other an Englishman, named GEORGE ROBINSON, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, has black curled hair, and dressed in seamen's clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant woman, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and the like sum for each of the said men, if taken up and convicted of the Robbery to be paid by JAMES CHAMBERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour, conceal, or carry off the said persons, or either of them, at their peril; and same reward will be given to any person who informs against any such master or masters, upon conviction. 84—7

WHEREAS *George Ellis, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of the city and county of New York, and one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons," hath, according to the directions of the said act, presented a petition to the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert Livingston, two of the judges of the Supreme Court, of the city and county of New York, out of which, process against him hath issued, upon which he is imprisoned, certifying the causes of his imprisonment, and exhibiting such account and inventory as by the said act is required; which petition, account and inventory, are lodged with the Clerk of the said court, and filed for the inspection of his creditors, Now therefore the said George Ellis, doth hereby, in pursuance of the said act, notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert Livingston, on the twenty eighth of this instant, to be discharged according to the Act aforesaid, and the prayer of his said petition.* GEORGE ELLIS.

83—6 *New York, May 6, 1773.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling House and Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Col. RICKETTS, deceased, situated in *Elizabeth-Town*, on the Road between the Court-House and the Ferry. The House is large and very convenient, and accommodated with all the Out Houses that can be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are excellent; with every Convenience, in that Way, which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and abounds with a large and elegant Collection of Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years carefully to collect, from England, as well as from all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing, Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the remarkably pleasant and healthy Village of *Elizabeth-Town*, which has many genteel and agreeable Families residing in and about it, with a regular and plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the further Convenience of two of the best *Grammar-Schools* in the Country. A greater or less Quantity of Land will be sold with the House, as the Purchaser may like, and Possession will be given on the first Day of April next. For further Particulars, inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Esq. in *New-York*, or of the Subscriber in *Elizabeth-Town*. THOMAS B. CHANDLER.

Feb. 22d, 1773. 174—

The best Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineness,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE IN NEW-YORK,
Near BURLING'S-SLIP,
Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each side of the same, and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement incline to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one shilling and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 20 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds each to enable the settlers to make roads; No sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 20 thousand acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obligate themselves to settle at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, 28 Feb. 1773. 70—

JOHN MORTON,

Has just opened, for Sale at his Store on Hunter's Quay, A compleat Assortment of European and India Goods, well adapted to the approaching Season, imported in the last Ships from London, Bristol and Liverpool, which will be sold on very low Terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit, among which are!

Superfine broad cloths,
Middling and low pric'd ditto,
Superfine Scarlet do. and handsome colours,
Ratinets, shalloons, & camlets,
Calamancoes, durants & tamies,
Dorsetsea and grancts,
Black bombasine and russel,
Black serge denim,
Black and cloth coloured cotton ditto,
7/8, and 4-4 cotton and linen checks,
Yd, and 7/8 cotton do.
7/8 and 4-4 Irish linens from 1/8 to 9d. per yard,
9-4 Irish sheetings,
Scots & Flemish threads,
Cloth coloured & stitching do.
Flanders bed ticks and bed hunts,
Mens sailor & felt hats,
Childrens black and white Beaver do.
Apron and cap tapes & bobbing,
Black and white crape,
Hatband do.
Skeleton and cap wire,
A neat assortment of fans,
Handsome striped purple callicoes,
Light and dark English, India, and Patna chintzes,
Blue and white, red and white, purple & white furniture callicoes,
Blue and white cotton furniture,
Chintz do.
Blue and white, and red and white binding callico,
Red and white, blue and white, yellow & white, crimson and white, green and white, furniture Checks,
7/8 and 4-4 black gauze handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto, with striped coloured borders,
Blue China, spotted bandano, & Romal Silk handkerchiefs,
Blue and white spotted linen handkerchiefs,
Red and white do.
Blue and white Scotch linen and cotton do.
7/8, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 diaper table cloths,
Clouting diaper,
Pistol and long lawns,
Cambrick and clear do.
Spotted and figured Scots do.
Spotted & figured Scots lawn aprons,
Spotted and figured silk do.
Plain & flowered figured and spotted, black gauzes,
Figured and flowered black & white silk do.
Black and white catgut,
Plain, striped and flowered Muslins
Striped silk damascus & & lorettos for Jackets,
Womens purple, Do. crimson, Do. blue, Do. black, Do. White, Do. cloth colour'd — } Gloves and mitts,
Mens white, Do. purple, Do. crimson, Do. black, Do. buff, } buck and shammy gloves,
Womens silk & worsted gloves and mitts,
Do. white and purple kid gloves and mitts,
Mens white and brown thread gloves,
Blue Brown and Striped lutestrings,
Blue, Green, Pink, White, Black and Striped } Persians,
White, ferret,
Black, blue and cloth coloured Taffaties,
Quality shoe and coat binding,
Shoemakers spinnell,
Common and white chapel needles,
Darning do.
Large and mislikin pins,
Black and buff worsted breeches patterns,
Black silk do.
English & French white wax beeds,
Black, white and green do.
7-4, 10-4 and 11-4 cotton counterpanes,
Black figured drawboys,
White do. do.
Corded dimity,
Sagathee & Scotch plaid,
Scotch & Wilton carpets and carpeting for bed sides and stairs,
Fusee balls and shot,
Pewter dishes and plates,
Boxes of tin, and sheet iron,
Iron and brass wire,
A complete assortment of ribbons,
Black and white figured and spotted sattin & pelongs
Black, white and blue plain do. do.
Black, blue and scarlet gimp,
Black fringe.
Best and common basket buttons of all colours,
Best twist and mohair of do.
Best wire and common shirt buttons,
Brass and glass sleeve buttons,
Bath metal and shoe and knee buckles,
Lackquered & best gilt coat & jacket buttons,
Snuff boxes,
Ivory and horn combs,
Combs in cases,
Testaments, spelling books and primers,
Plain, gilt and black edged writing paper,
Bonnet do.
Sealing wax and wafers,
Quills and ink powder,
Mens silk, cotton, thread and worsted hose.
Womens cotton, thread and worsted do.
Black & white trimming for hats and cloaks,
White thread lace and footing,
Black lace,
Blond do.
Dutch do.
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and pen knives,
T. Crawly's No. 3 faggot steel.
German & blistered do.
Wear's best Scotch snuff in bladders & bottles,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 window glass,
3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of Oval Looking Glasses, Sconces and Dressing Glasses with drawers,
A curious and complete assortment of Pictures.

CHINA,

Table and tea table setts complete, very low; half pint basons with or without saucers, blue and white and enamelled breakfast cups and saucers, afternoon ditto, blue and white and enamelled tea pots, sugar dishes, pudding dishes, long, oval and round one ditto, blue and white and enamelled plates, tureens, with or without dishes; jars and beakers, bowls of all sizes, two very elegant table setts of Queen's ware enamelled, very cheap; with many other articles too tedious to enumerate

☞ Pig metal of the best quality for making bar iron. 98—

A FARM to be SOLD,

CONTAINING about Eight Hundred Acres of choice good Land, situate in New-Marlborough Precinct and the County of Ulster, and within one Mile of Hudson's River.—There is a good Dwelling House and Barn, and also a fine young Orchard upon the Premises, and upwards of 200 Acres thereof are already in Fence; and the Post Road runs through the Middle of the Lot, which lies within Half a Mile of two Grist-Mills.—For Conditions of Sale, apply to the Subscriber, living on the Land, who will give a good Title to the Purchaser.

83—7 CHARLES GYLES.

Just imported in last Vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the Corner of Wall-Street,

GOLD and silver hat lace, amongst which are some laces for the militia, very elegant gold and silver buttons, gold and silver spangl'd loops and buttons for hats, and bands, very beautiful new fashion spang'd lace; bullion, plated fringe, spangl'd fringe and plain ditto, pearl, thread and spang for embroidery, thread and vellum, gold and silver garters, rich belts with gold buckles; Tambour embroider'd Holland vest, gold spangl'd loops for cloth, silk embroider'd vests, India grograms and paduasoy, corded tabby of different colours, best taffas of different colours, black and India taffety and Persians, white and Roman taffety, and other silk for mens lipings; black and cloth colour Barcelona handkerchiefs, India silk handkerchiefs of different sorts; best silk hose, Geneva velvet of different colours, flower'd vellure. N. B. silk prunello, Oxford crape, silk gloves, lined shammy do. black and Persian grey cloth, and hose and cassimers for the gentlemen Clergy; very neat assortment of the best cloth made in England, cassimer of different colours, very neat for summer, with the newest fashion twist buttons, plated or gilt do. double or single alopeens, sagathees, ratinets, of superior quality; best tammy and durant, royal striped thickset, and velvets, cotton, spotted vellure, Manchester velvets of all colours; camlets and German serges, and wiltons, forrest and hunters cloth; white and brown thread gloves, beaver, buck, doe skin and dog skin ditto; thread and worsted hose; Russia drilling, from the best to a lower quality; superfine burdets and Damascus, cottons and callicoes, Irish linen, cambrick, pistol lawns, brown Holland, dowlas and check, and check furniture; India dimity, and other white neat goods; white, brown and black buckram, best glovers thread, pins do. the best taylors thread of all colours, best sewing silk of all colours; all kind of trimming for hatters, flap makers trimmings; waters and sealing wax, red tape, knives and forks, all kind of tools for taylors; Scotch gartering, pillow and other fustians, coarse and fine hair shag, livery lace for clothes and carriages, coarse and fine cloth for carriages, swanskin for saddlers, &c. &c.

Any of the above goods will be sold very cheap for cash, or short credit. 81—

CAMPBELL and GAULT,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public, That they have moved from their store at the Fly-Market, to the house and store formerly occupied by Messrs. Pigou and Booth, in Maiden Lane, near said Market; where they intend carrying on their business as usual.

☞ They are now opening a fresh assortment of goods, just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, and the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool.

A variety of European and East-India goods suitable for the season; among which are, superfine and middling broad-cloths, ratinets, shalloons, callimancoes, tammies, durants, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, yard wide and 7/8 Irish linens; yard and 3/4, yard wide and 7/8 cotton and linen checks, castor and felt hats, taffeties, sattins, peelongs, modes, strip'd, flower'd and plain lutestrings, mantuas, &c.

A very large assortment of the newest fashion'd plated tea urns, castors, candlesticks, salvers, plain and fluted tankards, mugs, soup spoons, salts, &c. oval, octagon and round japan'd tea-boards, bread baskets, &c. cutlery, ornamental and other china, toys, &c.

☞ All which they are determined to dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash, by wholesale or retail. 82—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
OF
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same house, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glass,

A large and beautiful assortment.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:
And also in those sundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a compleat Assortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD, Ditto Brass, Ditto Copper, Ditto Tin, Ditto Iron } In Boxes, Rolls and Bundles.
STEEL of different sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 4—

DE WINT and ADAMS,

HAVE removed their Medicine Store, from the House of Capt. John Pell, to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Edward and William Laight, nearly opposite Burling's-Slip; where they will continue to sell, Drugs and Medicines of all Sorts, wholesale and retail;—And have this Spring received a fresh Supply from Europe, and other different Parts, which they can afford on very reasonable Terms. May 6. 1773. 83—86

DELAWARE LOTTERY,

FOR the SALE of LANDS, belonging to the EARL of STIRLING, in the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey.

The preparations for the drawing of the Delaware Lottery, for the sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling, having through some accidents been unexpectedly retarded, the drawing thereof which was fixed for the 20th day of May, is postponed to Monday the 14th Day of June next, when it will certainly commence.

The Gentlemen with whom Tickets were deposited for sale, are therefore desired on or before the 12th of June next, to return such of them as remain in their hands unsold, to the persons from whom they received the same, and to account to them for such as they have disposed of.

Orders for Tickets, sent to the Hon. James Parker, or Stephen Skinner, Esqrs, at Perth-Amboy; Elias Boudinot, Esq or Mr. John Blanchard, at Elizabeth-Town; Isaac Ogden, Esq at Newark; Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Peoples-Hook; Doctor Cochran, or James Hude, Esq, at New-Brunswick; or at the usual Places in the City of New-York, will be forwarded.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE PRIZES.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each Prize.		Total.	
1	of £.	6100 0 0	is	£. 6100 0 0	
1	—	3400 0 0	is	3400 0 0	
1	—	1000 0 0	is	1000 0 0	
1	—	855 12 0	is	855 12 0	
1	—	684 16 0	is	684 16 0	
1	—	660 16 0	is	660 16 0	
1	—	600 0 0	is	600 0 0	
3	—	437 10 0	are	1312 10 0	
1	—	406 10 0	is	406 10 0	
1	—	400 0 0	is	400 0 0	
2	—	391 10 0	are	783 0 0	
2	—	355 0 0	are	710 0 0	
1	—	354 0 0	is	354 0 0	
1	—	353 15 0	is	353 15 0	
5	—	342 17 6	are	1714 7 6	
1	—	327 12 0	is	327 12 0	
2	—	314 5 0	are	628 10 0	
1	—	312 0 0	is	312 0 0	
1	—	308 15 0	is	308 15 0	
2	—	305 0 0	are	610 0 0	
3	—	300 0 0	are	900 0 0	
2	—	294 0 0	are	588 0 0	
1	—	290 0 0	is	290 0 0	
2	—	282 0 0	are	564 0 0	
1	—	272 8 0	is	272 8 0	
1	—	262 11 0	is	262 11 0	
11	—	253 15 0	are	2791 5 0	
2	—	250 0 0	are	500 0 0	
1	—	242 0 0	is	242 0 0	
1	—	236 8 0	is	236 8 0	
1	—	210 0 0	is	210 0 0	
1	—	207 0 0	is	207 0 0	
1	—	200 0 0	is	200 0 0	
1	—	192 0 0	is	219 0 0	
1	—	167 10 0	is	167 10 0	
1	—	148 0 0	is	148 0 0	
1	—	145 0 0	is	145 0 0	
3	—	144 0 0	are	432 0 0	
1	—	142 0 0	is	142 0 0	
1	—	136 0 0	is	136 0 0	
1	—	134 0 0	is	134 0 0	
1	—	132 0 0	is	132 0 0	
13	—	130 0 0	are	1690 0 0	
1	—	112 0 0	is	112 0 0	
1	—	108 0 0	is	108 0 0	
1	—	100 0 0	is	100 0 0	
1	—	90 0 0	is	90 0 0	
1	—	88 15 0	is	88 15 0	
2	—	80 0 0	are	160 0 0	
1	—	75 0 0	is	75 0 0	
25	—	70 0 0	are	1750 0 0	
1	—	68 0 0	is	68 0 0	
1	—	62 8 0	is	62 8 0	
1	—	62 0 0	is	62 0 0	
14	—	60 0 0	are	840 0 0	
1	—	57 0 0	is	57 0 0	
1	—	55 0 0	is	55 0 0	
12	—	50 0 0	are	600 0 0	
1	—	45 0 0	is	45 0 0	
2	—	44 0 0	are	88 0 0	
1	—	40 0 0	is	40 0 0	
2	—	32 10 0	are	65 0 0	
1	—	26 0 0	is	26 0 0	
1	—	24 0 0	is	24 0 0	
40	—	14 0 0	are	560 0 0	
63	—	8 0 0	are	504 0 0	
40	—	7 0 0	are	280 0 0	
557	—	6 0 0	are	3342 0 0	
40	—	5 0 0	are	200 0 0	
896 Land Prizes.				41506 7 6	
2518 Cash, do. at £. 5 each,				7590 0 0	
1 Do. to Balance,				3 12 6	
2403 Prizes,				£. 49,100 0 0	
9862 Blanks.					
12275 Tickets, at £. 4 New-York Currency, or 46s. Sterling, or 10 Dollars each, is,				£. 49,100 0 0	

The large Scheme, containing all the Particulars, may be seen at any of the Places abovementioned.

Jan. 27. 78—

THE Partnership of BENNETT and DIXON, Jewellers, Gold Smiths, and Lapidaries, in King-street, near the lower end of Wall-street, being dissolved, all persons having demands on the said partnership, are desired to send in their accounts and receive payment by

B E N N E T T,

Who requests the continuance of the favours of his Friends and customers, and is the only real maker in this city of Ladies fet shoe buckles, ear-rings, agrets, sprigs and hair pins, seals, necklaces, combs, crosses and lockets, sleeve buttons and bracelets, &c. Gentlemens fet shoe, knee and stock buckles; seals, shoulder, knees and rings &c. The above articles done in the neatest and best manner and sold as cheap as in London, wholesale or retail.

N. B. Mourning rings, plain or set with any kind of stone with hair worked in handships, sprigs plain or any device required, with the utmost expedition. Also rubies, sapphires, topaz, amethysts, garnet, crystal, &c. Foils and stones of all sorts for jewellers. 44

Most money for old gold, silver, and clear crystal.

To be sold, at public VENDUE,

On the thirty first day of May instant, at the house of John Fowler, tavern keeper, at the sign of the Plough and Harrow, on Fresh Water Hill, in the city of New-York;

THE following lots of land laid out on the rights of Philip Rokely and Cornelius Crisfianse, in the patent of Wawayanda, in the county of Orange, and are commonly called the lands belonging to Duncan's right, viz. Lot No. 2, containing 355 acres and 3/4 and 24 rods, being part of a lot of 666 acres. Lot No. 2, containing 311 acres and 1/2, being part of a lot of 1707 acres. Lot No. 1, containing 404 acres, being part of a lot of 805 acres; lot No. 1, containing 413 acres, being part of a lot of 846 acres: Lot No. 2, containing 209 acres, being part of a lot of 718 acres: Lot No. 1, containing 376 acres, being part of a lot of 1513 acres: Lot No. 1, containing 400 acres, being part of a lot No. 3, in the first alotment. Lot No. 2 containing 906 acres, being part of lot No. 1, in the fifth alotment. Lot No. 1, containing 476 acres, being part of lot No. 9, in the second alotment; Lot No. 1, containing 199 acres, being part of lot No. 7, in the second alotment: Lot No. 1, containing 188 acres, being part of lot No. 5, of the first alotment. The town of Goshen is intitled to one undivided 6th part of the five last mentioned lots. 84—86

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, some undivided lands in the said patent.

Samuel Franklin

HAS for Sale at his Store near Beekman's Slip, a Quantity of very good Jamaica Spirits just arrived; also Pimenta, Coffee, Half Gallon Bottles in small Crates, Quart Bottles in Hampers, Pipes, white Lead ground in Oil, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, a few Casks of Fresh Raisins, Bottled Porter in small Hampers, and an Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season. 82—

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

THE Country Seat situated about four miles from this City, at present occupied by his Excellency General Gage) it contains about twenty acres of land under fine improvement; the gardens affording in abundance, almost every vegitable, together with a fine collection of fruit; and the meadow produces yearly upwards of thirty loads of clover, besides an improved spot of lucern. The house, kitchen, barn, and stables in good order; a full prospect down the east river to Coeiear's-Hook, from the house; an excellent landing which admits a boat that will carry eight or ten cords of wood close to the dock: It is without dispute an elegant situation.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. PROVOOST, on Golden-Hill, next door to Benjamin Kissam, Esq. 72—

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-street*, near *Vauxhall*, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal Usquebaugh, red Ratifia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Aniseed Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, *of the very best Quality*, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced, and he is determined if possible, to excel in that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Melasses, or Country Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs and Casks (which will be charged at first Cost) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. *Nesbit Deane's*, Hatter, aside the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. *William Deane's*, Coppersmith, in Broad-Street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch used.

☞ Said Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Measure to ensure a speedy Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, and keep good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the Public's very obliged humble Servant,

66— R. DEANE.

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) rectified, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens': wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 71—

N B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per gross, and coffee.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.
The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Summer, at his House near *King's-Bridge* (about 13 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c. He likewise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for admission into any College or University.

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government—and the Terms (for Board and Capacity are well-known, he having resided with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: so that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.